

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 105.

Poetry.

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

Night fell in peace on Hethlethorn's hill,
And east and east, the breeze flowed by,
And labor's weary limb was still,
And summer sat on labor's eyes.

But in one chamber shone a blaze,
Where in sleep an infant smiled;
And there was fixed an angel's gaze,
In wonder on the glorious Child.

No sudden earthquake shook the ground,
Pealed on the heaven no thunder-roll,
But like a silver trumpet's sound,
The angel's accents pierced the soul.

"Joseph thou man of God arise,
For thou art in the lion's den;"

Who then shall live, who lingers dies;

Flee far from Judah and from men."

He rose; through vale and mountain wild,
Subjective to the high command,

He led the Mother and the Child

To Egypt's far and fiery strand.

But as they sent their farewell prayer
Where Jordan's long lived hills arise,
They saw the midnight torches glaze,
Heard nations' yell and murderers' curse.

For there in slaughter raged the sword,

There infant corpse on corpse was piled;

There, by the selfsame arrow gored,

Died the pale mother and the child.

Again, an Egypt's shivering shore,

At midnight, came the angel's tone,

"Return; the tyrant is no more,

Messiah, claim thy native throne."

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

By C. S. VANDERHOOF.

Alas, all things are doomed to change;

At times with rapid motion dies,

But, a mother's love, how strong

It never, never dies.

The earth may totter to and fro,

And mountains sink, and valleys rise,

A mother's love can no change know—

It never, never dies.

The moon may veil her passive light,

The sun in blackest tempest rise,

A mother's love beams ever bright,

It never, never dies.

Disease may rack our mortal frame

And dim the lustre of our eyes,

A mother's eye is still the same—

It never, never dies.

Though friends forsake and foes pursue,

And danger in our pathway lies,

A mother's love is ever true,

It never, never dies.

A mother's love, so sweet, so pure,

Beyond all earthly good I prize,

All else may fail; this will endure—

For, oh! it never dies.

Useful Hints.

NOW FOR A GENERAL CLEARING UP.—Concerning about the buildings. There may be the neglected stables which have been used, while vacant in summer, as receptacles for house straw, empty barrels, broken implements, and a host of rubbish stored there in the hasty of the sea-sou's work, to get them off from the barn floor, and out of the way for the present. The room will soon be needed to shelter stock during cold nights and inclement storms.

The poultry house need cleansing. If the deposits have not been removed, add them to the compost heap. Thoroughly cleanse the roots, and give the whole apartment a good whitewashing as the best preventive of vermin.

The barn yard should never become the dismal swamp too often witnessed toward Spring. Archaean drains to quickly carry off falling rain, provide eaves, troughs and leaders to conduct the water from the buildings away from the yard. If water for stock cannot be conveniently brought to other sources, a cistern to receive that from the roofs will give a large supply of the best quality. Raised walks will greatly add to comfort in the daily visits to the different departments during the Winter.

Many meadows are disfigured and the grounds worse than wasted by scattering thickets, brushwood and stumps. These, and hedge rows along the fences and in the corners, are the magazines of weeds which, and out their marauding forces yearly. Take them out by the roots; acres may be added to many farms in this way.

"Yet my father shall not, shall not die!" he repeated emphatically, and clasping her hands together.

"Heaven speed a daughter's purpose!" she exclaimed, and turning to her father said calmly, "We part now, but we shall soon meet again."

"What would my daughter?" inquired he, eagerly, gazing anxiously on her face.

"Ask not now, my father," she replied, "ask not now; but pray for me and bless me, but not with thy last blessing."

He again pressed her to his heart, and wept upon her neck. In a few moments the jailor entered, and they were run from the arms of each other.

On the evening of the second day after the interview we have mentioned, a waiting man crossed the drawbridge at Berwick, from the north, and proceeding down Marygate, sat down to repose upon a bench by the door of an hostelry on the south side of the street, nearly fronting where what was called the Minsingard then stood. He did not enter the inn, for it was above his apparent condition, being that which Oliver Cromwell had made his headquarters a few years before, and where at some earlier period, James the Sixth had taken up his residence, when on his way to Scotland.

The man therefore arose, and proceeded towards Berwick, trembling; and the robber, mounting the horse which he left, rode rapidly across the heath.

Preparations were making for the execution of Sir John Cochrane, the officers of the law waited only for the arrival of the mail with the second death-warrant, to lead him forth to the scaffold, and the tidings arrived that the mail had been robbed.

For yet fourteen days had the life of the prisoner been again prolonged. He again fell on the neck of his daughter, and wept, and said—"It is good; the hand of heaven is in this."

"Said I not," replied the maiden, and for the first time she wept aloud—"that my father should not die?"

Selected Tale.

GRIZEL COCHRANE.

A TALE OF TWEEDMOUTH MOOR.

When the tyranny and bigotry of the last James drove his subjects to take up arms against him, one of the most formidable enemies to his dangerous usurpations was Sir John Cochrane, ancestor to the present earl of Dundonald. He was one of the most prominent actors in Argyle's rebellion, and for ages a set of gloom seemed to hang over the houses of Campbell, enveloping in a common ruin all who united their fortunes in the cause of its chief.

The same doom encompassed Sir John Cochrane. He was surrounded by the king's troops—long, deadly and desperate was his resistance, but at length, overpowered by numbers, he was taken prisoner, tried, and condemned to die upon the scaffold. He had but a few

days to live, and the jailor waited but the arrival of his death warrant to lead him forth to execution. His family and his friends had visited him in prison, and exchanged with him the last, the long, the heart-breaking farewell. But there was one who came not with the rest to receive his blessing—one who was the pride of his eye, and of his house—even Grizel, the daughter of his love. Twilight was casting a deeper gloom over the gratings of his prison house, he was mourning for a last look of his favorite child, and his head was pressed against the cold, damp walls of his cell to cool the feverish pulsations that shot through it like strings of fire, when the door of the apartment turned slowly on its unyielding hinges, and his keeper entered, followed by a young and beautiful lady. Her person was tall and commanding, her eyes dark and fearless; but their very brightness spoke of sorrow too deep to be wept away, and her raven tresses were parted over an open bower clear and pure as the polished marble. The unhappy cap i' ye raised his head and they entered.

"My child! my own Grizel!" he exclaimed, and she fell upon his bosom.

"My father! my father!" sobbed the miserable maiden, and dashed away the tear that accompanied the words.

"Your interview must be short; very short," said the jailor, as he turned and left them for a few moments together.

"God help and comfort thee, my daughter!" added the unhappy father, as he held her to his breast and printed a kiss upon her brow. "I had feared that I should do without bestowing my blessing on the head of my own child; and that stung me more than death; but thou art come my love, thou art come! and the last blessing of thy wretched father!"

"Nay, forbear!" she exclaimed; "not thy last blessing, not thy last!—my father shall not die!"

"Be calm! be calm my child," returned he.

"My father! my father!" sobbed the miserable maiden, and dashed away the tear that accompanied the words.

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"Said I not," replied the maiden, and for the first time she wept aloud—"that my father should not die?"

"Again," she replied, "I said I did not say that my father should not die."

"Ask not now, my father," she replied, "ask not now; but pray for me and bless me, but not with thy last blessing."

He again pressed her to his heart, and wept upon her neck. In a few moments the jailor entered, and they were run from the arms of each other.

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of wine, he took a crust of bread from his bundle, and after resting a few minutes when the prison door flew open, and the rose to depart. The shades of night were setting in, and it threatened to be a night of tempest. The heavens were gathering clouds, the clouds rushing from the sea; or twice signing the warrant for the execution of Sir John, which had as often failed him.

The fourteen days were not yet past, when the prison door flew open, and the Earl of Dundonald rushed to the arms of his son. His intercession with the confessor had at length been successful, and af-

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A TIMELY MOVEMENT.—A motion was made in the House of Representatives on the 9th inst., by Mr. Sheldon, the efficient member from this district, which looks to the reformation of a flagrant injustice in the Internal Revenue Law, as it now stands. The law was passed and construed, the same article pays the excise duty over and over again, provided that it enters into combination with other articles in a taxable product, or has its value increased, even in a slight degree, by the hands of industry after it has been paid the tax.

Thus she "up-plate" of which boilers are made, pays an excise duty on its value as iron plate. But it is not yet free from import duty when it passes into the hands of the boiler-maker and takes the shape of a boiler, the same bolts which hold it together in its new form, are taxed again, **the same article**.

Thus, if in the state of plate, the assessed value was \$1000, and the boiler is worth \$1000, the new tax is upon the latter sum, thus including not only the \$500 of labor expended in the boiler making process, but the \$1000 which had previously paid tribute to the government.

The component parts of a carriage and then the carriage itself, are in like manner made to undergo a double and even triple levy; and the ingenuity is numerous wherein the taxation follows the original subject of it through various stages of adaptation to different purposes, so that by the time that the article finally reaches the consumer, its cost is enhanced to an unreasonable extent.

The necessity, or at least the occasion for an amendment of the law in this respect is very apparent, and we are not surprised that Mr. Sheldon's motion was received with favor. We trust that the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom the matter was referred, will speedily report upon it, and that the amendatory legislation requisite will promptly follow.

Prov. Press.

A Harper's Ferry despatch stating that Gen. Gary, with 3300 infantry, twelve pieces of artillery, and fifty cavalry, marched upon Winchester on the 3d inst., and demanded its surrender, which was complied with by the people exhibiting many signs of joy at his arrival. He reports to Gen. Siecum, that having left Harper's Ferry on the 1st inst., he met the enemy's cavalry, under White, Henderson and Baylor, at Charlottesville, and routed them with some loss in wounded. He marched into Berryville the same evening, and again met the enemy, drew him into a trap, killed five hundred and eighteen, and the same evening, bivouacked three miles beyond Berryville. Next day he advanced beyond the Opequon, skirmishing with the rebel cavalry and infantry, and bivouacked in Ash Hollow between Berryville and Winchester. On Tuesday, he crossed 100 horses and mules and several wagon loads of flour belonging to the rebel army. At Winchester, twenty-five rebels who were unable to escape were passed. Seventy-five rebels claimed protection, which was granted. Five of our own prisoners were released. Gen. Gary, in pursuance of orders, then returned to Harper's Ferry, though large deputations of citizens begged him to remain. Our loss was one man slightly wounded.

RELIEF FOR THE STARVING POOR OF ENGLAND.—A meeting was held at the rooms of the New York Chamber of Commerce on the 4th inst., for the purpose of taking steps for alleviating the distress which prevails in the English manufacturing districts arising from a scarcity of food. Remarks were made by A. A. Lowe, Wm. E. Dodge, S. B. Chittenden, S. B. Ruggles, and others, highly in favor of the movement, and only one gentleman, Royal Phelps, spoke against it, saying that he preferred to give his money to his suffering country. A letter was read from Messrs. Nathaniel L. & George Griswold, offering in behalf of themselves and others, owners a new ship of 1800 tons, now at Boston, for the conveyance of supplies, free of charge. The offer of a contribution of one thousand barrels of flour from an anonymous donor was also received. A committee was appointed to confer with other committees and take action in the matter. One of the speakers said that some men have made up their minds to have a fund created exceeding one million of dollars.

SIGNS FROM THE SOUTH.—The North Carolinians have elected to the rebel Senate Governor W. A. Graham, who was a United States Senator from 1841 to 1845, Senator of the Navy under President Fillmore, candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Scott, and an opponent of the secessionists until his State was carried out of the Union. The Georgians have elected to the rebel Senate Herschel V. Johnson, who was one of the electors who voted for Polk, was a U. S. Senator in 1848, was a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Douglas, and opposed secession to the last. The election of such men in place of radical rebels, will perhaps lead to action on the part of the Richmond Senate, which may lead to a restoration of the Union.

A despatch from Nashville, under date of Dec. 7, records the disagreeable news that a brigade in Dumont's Division, consisting of the 104th Illinois, the 106th and 108th Ohio, and a detachment of the 24th Indiana Cavalry Regiment, were surprised on that morning, and after a sharp fight 3-feated and captured, with a loss of 50 or 60 killed and wounded. The same despatch records other small captures, which to say the least, show great carelessness somewhere. Another despatch states that a fight had occurred, but says nothing about surprise. It further says that "Morgan attacked Gen. Fry in the afternoon, at Gallatin, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Fry had been reinforced, and is now pursuing the enemy closely."

Since the last call for volunteers was issued, 50,000 recruits, in numbers, have been added to the old regiments, proving of the greatest public service. But the number is yet insufficient, and owing to obvious reasons, will continue to be under present regulations. But it is believed that a judicious adaptation of some of the English laws to our peculiar wants would accomplish this great desideratum.

A new standard for the cavalry regiment has been procured in Boston by Col. Tristam Burges, the gift of a few friends. It is of blue and white stripe, and bears on one side the coat of arms of Rhode Island, and on the other side the coat of arms of New Hampshire, wrought in silk. It is a rich affair, costing, as we are informed, some two hundred dollars.

Prov. Post.

THE Richmond Whig has a letter from Columbia, South Carolina, which says:

"Georgia has enacted by her Legislature that every Yankie found within her borders after the 1st of January shall, if caught, be hung—Governor Pickens has recommended the same, and our Legislature will enact it. Such should be the action of every Southern State."

GENERAL CURTIS reports that the expedition to Vicksburg, the gift of a few friends. It is of blue and white stripe, and bears on one side the coat of arms of Rhode Island, and on the other side the coat of arms of New Hampshire, wrought in silk. It is a rich affair, costing, as we are informed, some two hundred dollars.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY has promised the New York Chamber of Commerce to send out an additional force soon in search of the Alabama. The Chamber has petitioned the Government to send several war vessels to the eastern coast of South America.

The quantity of lumber surveyed in Bangor, Me., during eight months of the present year exceeded one hundred and fifty-eight and a half millions of feet, being twenty-eight millions of feet more than the whole quantity surveyed during the previous year.

SEVEN soldiers who were treadling their lone and cheerless beat, last Saturday night, while on picket duty, in Gen. Burnside's army, were so frozen that six of them died. There was great suffering in the army from the cold.

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designed for some other part of the Ottoman empire, will not be liable to the payment of customs duty until such article reaches the first custom house under the direct administration of the Sublime Porte.

The same course shall be followed with respect to any article the produce or manufacture of those principalities, as well as with respect to any article the produce or manufacture of the Ottoman empire, or of the dominions and possessions of the Ottoman empire, intended for exportation. All articles will be liable to the payment of customs duties—the former to the custom house of the principalities, and the latter to the Ottoman custom house; the object being that neither import nor export duties shall in any case be payable more than once.

ARTICLE VII. The subjects and citizens of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects or citizens in regard to writings and drawings to record to bounties, franchises, and dowries.

ARTICLE VIII. All articles which are, or may be legally imported into the United States of America, in vessels of the United States, may likewise be imported in Ottoman vessels without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in vessels of the United States, and, reciprocally, all articles which are, or may be legally imported into the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, situated in Europe or in Asia, Egypt, and in the other parts of Africa belonging to the Sublime Porte, in Sardinia and in the united principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

ARTICLE XIX. It is always understood that the government of the United States of America does not pretend by any article in the present treaty to be less favorable than the plain and fair construction of the terms employed, nor to preclude in any manner the Ottoman government from the exercise of its rights of internal administration where the exercise of these rights does not evidently injure upon the privileges accorded by similar treaties or by the present treaty to citizens of the United States or their merchandise.

ARTICLE XXII. The high contracting parties have agreed to appoint jointly, commissioners for the settlement of all civil and maritime disputes, to be levied between the parties, with the stipulations that in this, as well upon every article of every description being the produce or manufacture of the United States of America imported into the Ottoman empire, or in vessels of the United States, or in the same bonties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either of the contracting parties, as in the articles which is, or may be, legally exportable, provided, whether such exportation shall take place in Ottoman or in vessels of the United States, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the contracting parties, or of any third power.

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ARTICLE XXIV. No duties of tonnage, harbor, portage, light-house, quarantine, or other similar, or corresponding duties of whatever nature, or burden, or expense, levied or imposed by the contracting parties for the profit of government, public functions, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country which shall not equally, and under the same conditions, be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general.

Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive and whatever may be the place of destination.

ARTICLE XXV. All vessels which, according to the laws of the United States, are to be deemed vessels of the United States, and all vessels which, according to Ottoman laws, are to be deemed Ottoman vessels, shall, for the purposes of this treaty, be deemed vessels of the United States and Ottoman vessels respectively.

ARTICLE XXVI. No change whatsoever, shall be made upon goods of the United States, being the produce or manufacture of the United States of America, whether the vessels of the United States or otherwise, nor on any other goods the produce or manufacture of any other country, imported in vessels of the United States, when the same shall pass through the Straits of the Dardanelles, or of the Bosphorus, when such goods shall bring them, or shall have been transhipped, to other vessels, or whether above having been sold for exportation, they shall for a certain limited time, be landed in order to be placed in other vessels for the continuation of their voyage. In like manner, the goods in question shall be deposited at Constantinople, in the magazines of the custom-house, called treasur, magazines, and in any other places where there is no entrepot, they shall be placed under the charge of the administration of the customs.

ARTICLE XXVII. The Sublime Porte, desiring to protect, by means of gradual concessions, all facilities in its power to transit by land, it is stipulated and agreed that the duty of three per cent, levied up to this time on articles imported into the Ottoman empire, shall be reduced to one per cent, payable to the custom-house, to three per cent, has been paid hitherto, on articles in the Ottoman dominions, and at the end of eight years, to be reckoned from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, to a fixed and definite sum of one per cent, which shall be deemed to be the case with respect to Ottoman produce exported, to defray the expense of registration.

The Sublime Porte, at the same time, desires to be reserved to itself the right to establish, by its own judgment, the measures to be adopted for the payment of this duty.

ARTICLE XXVIII. Citizens of the United States of America, or their agents, trading in goods the produce or manufacture of foreign countries, shall be subject to the same taxes, and enjoy the same rights, privileges, and immunities, as foreign subjects dealing in goods the produce or manufacture of their own country.

ARTICLE XXIX. An exception to the stipulations laid down in the Vth Article shall be made in respect to tobacco, and any shape whatsoever, and also to any tax, which may be imposed, which shall cease to be included among those which the citizens of the United States are permitted to import into the Ottoman dominions.

Citizens of the United States, however, in their agents, buying or selling tobacco or any for consumption in the Ottoman Empire, shall be subject to the same regulations, and shall pay the same duties as the most favored Ottoman subjects trading in the two articles aforesaid, and further, more, as a compensation for the protection of the two articles above mentioned, no duty whatsoever shall, in future, be levied on those articles above mentioned, no duty whatsoever shall, in future be levied on those articles when exported from the Ottoman Empire by citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE XXX. An exception to the stipulations laid down in the Vth Article shall be made in respect to tobacco, and any shape whatsoever, and also to any tax, which may be imposed, which shall cease to be included among those which the citizens of the United States are permitted to import into the Ottoman dominions.

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